#### TRANSLATION

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#### RADIAL IMPELLER

Application No.: 56-146246 (1981)

Application Date: September 18, 1981

Inventors: Torami KANEKO, et. al.

Applicant: Hitachi Seidaku-sho KK

Metropolitan Tokyo, Chiyoda-ku, Marunouchi 1-5-1

#### 1. Title of Invention:

#### RADIAL IMPELLER

#### 2. Claim:

A radial impeller that is made into an impeller by a blade and a shroud and that provides a communication hole to lead a portion of the water flow which has been pressure raised by the impeller into the impeller inlet.

#### 3. Detailed Discription of Invention:

This invention concerns an impeller for a centrifugal pump. It especially concerns a radial impeller suitable to prevent the generation of cavitations.

The prior art radial impeller is explained by a centrifugal pump shown in Figures 1 and 2. A radial impeller (1) consists of front shroud (1a), a blade (1b) and a rear shroud (1c) and is affixed to a rotating axis (2). A diffuser (3) is provided at the outlet side of the impeller (1); a flow passage (5) facing the next following impeller (not illustrated) is formed through a flushing blade (4). Fixed walls (6) and (7) are provided near the wall surface of the front shroud (1a) and rear shroud (1c) of the impeller (1). Spaces (8) and (9) and narrow spaces (10) and (11) are respectively formed between the fixed wall (6) and the front shroud (1a), and the rear shroud (1c) and the fixed wall (7).

Because of the above mentioned structure, a portion of the flowing water exhausted from the impeller (1) leaks out to the

inlet side of the impeller (1) by passing through the space (8) and the narrow space (10). A portion of the flowing water flows from the inlet side of the next following impeller into the space (9) through the narrow space (11). Therefore, if the pump's inlet pressure is low, cavitations (12) are generated near the front rim of the blade (1b). If it is driven in this condition for a long time, corrosion is generated over the surface of the surface that is located near the breaking of cavitations. Thus, original pump performance be maintained.

The objective of this invention is to offer a radial impeller with a very simple structure that prevents the generation of cavitations and also prevents corrosion by cavitations.

It is well known that cavitations are generated when the hydrostatic pressure near the impeller inlet drops near a saturation steam pressure that corresponds to the temperature of flowing water. Therefore, the generation of cavitations can be prevented by increasing the hydrostatic pressure near the impeller inlet. In this invention, a communication hole is provided in an impeller shroud, and a portion of the flowing water that has been pressure raised by an impeller is led to the impeller inlet through this communication hole. The hydrostatic pressure of the impeller inlet is then raised and the generation of cavitations is prevented.

An example of this invention is explained below with the

accompanying Figures 3 through 7. The same sections shown in Figures 1 and 2 are used. As a result, explanations of these sections are omitted. Figures 3 and 4 show a first example of this invention. A communication hole (13) is provided inside of the front shroud (1a) and directly leads through the space (8) and the impeller inlet. Therefore, even though the pump inlet pressure is low, a portion of the flowing water that has been pressure raised by the impeller is lead to the impeller inlet from the space (8) and the hydrostatic pressure of the impeller inlet of impeller is raised. As a result, no cavitations are generated, and there is also no corrosion caused by cavitations. Consequently, original pump performance can be maintained.

Figure 5 shows a second example of this invention. A communication hole (14) that faces the blade (1b) is provided inside of the front shroud (1a), and the narrow space (10) and the inlet section of blade are conductive. By means of this construction, the same effect as in the First Example can be obtained, but any water flow problems from the communication hole (14) can be reduced.

Figure 6 is a third example of this invention. A communication hole (15) is provided inside of the rear shroud (1c), and the space (9) and the impeller inlet are conductive. Figure 7 is a fourth example of this invention. A communication hole (16) is provided inside of the rear shroud (1c), and a flow passage (5) and the inlet of impeller are conductive. With this

structure, almost the same effect as in Example 1 can be obtained.

In accordance with this invention, the hydrostatic pressure of the impeller inlet can be raised even though the pump inlet pressure becomes low. Therefore, cavitations do not generate and there is no corrosion by cavitations.

#### 4. Simple Explanation of Figures:

Figure 1 is side cross-sectional view of a centrifugal pump equipped with a prior art radial impeller. Figure 2 is front view of the impeller showing cavitations generated on Figure 1's centrifugal impeller. Figure 3 is a side cross-sectional view of the centrifugal pump equipped with the first example of this invention's of radial impeller. Figures 4 is a front view of Figure 3's impeller. Figures 5, 6 and 7 are side cross-sectional views of a centrifugal pump equipped with radial impellers of the second, third and fourth examples of this invention, respectively.

la... front shroud

1b... blade

1c ... rear shroud

8,9... space

10, 11... narrow space

13, 14, 15,16... communication hole

## Figure 1:

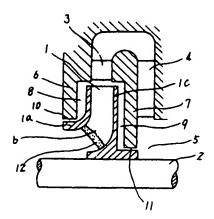


Figure 2:

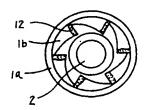
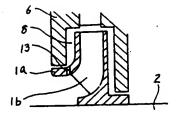
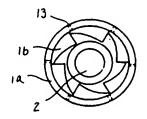


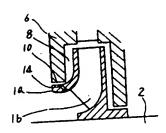
Figure 3:



## Figure 4:



## Figure 5:



## Figure 6:

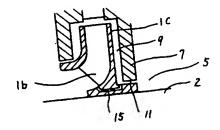
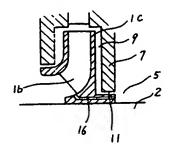


Figure 7:



Patent Applicant: Hitachi Seisaku-sho KK

(54) CENTRIFUGAL IMPELLER

(11) 58-48796 (A) (43) 22 3 1993 (19) JP

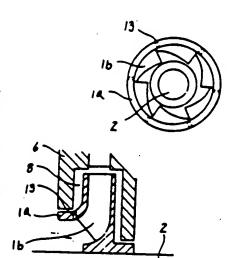
(21) Appl. No. 56-146246 (22) 18.9.1981

(71) HITACHI SEISAKUSHO K.K. (72) HIROMI KANEKO(2)

(51) Int. Cl<sup>2</sup>. F04D29/22,F04D29/66

PURPOSE: To prevent generation of cavitation by a method wherein a communicating hole is provided in the shroud of the impeller and a part of flowing water increased in the pressure thereof by the impeller is introduced into the inlet of the impeller through said communicating hole to increase the static pressure of the inlet port of the impeller.

CONSTITUTION: A communicating hole 13 is provided in a front shroud la and a gap 8 between a fixed wall 6 and the front shroud la is communicated directly with the inlet port of the impeller. Therefore, the static pressure of the inlet port of the impeller may be increased by introducing a part of the flowing water, increased in its pressure by the impeller, from the gap 8 into the inlet port of the impeller even when the suction pressure of the pump is reduced. According to this method, the cavitation will never be generated, and therefore, corrosion due to the cavitation may be prevented.



19 日本国特許庁 (JP)

①特許出職公開

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量別記号

厅内整理番号 7532—3H 7532—3H

❸公開 昭和58年(1983)3月22日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全3頁)

❸遠心羽根章

⊕特 顧昭56—146246

②出 票 昭56(1981) 9 月18日

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- 1. 我明の名称 建心料度型
- 2 特許技术の概括

羽根とシュラウドにより羽根県を構成する遠心 羽根県にかいて、前記羽根原によつて井圧された 民水の一部を前記羽根原人口に導くための返還孔 を前記シュラウド内に設けたことを特徴とする遠 心羽根原。

#### 1 元明の評価な批明

本角質は進心ポンプ用羽枝草に低り、神に中ヤビテーションの発生を切りために計画を進心羽枝草に関する。

使来の成心羽模率を寄1個。第2個化泳ナ成心ポンプにより展明する。成心羽板率1は前面シニラッド1 m、羽模1 b、背面シニラッド1 m ようなり、母医器2に配定されている。羽板至1の出口側にはディフェーデ3が設けられ、水道し羽板4 を介して次数の羽板率(個泳セナ)に向かり提路5が形成されている。羽板率1の前面シニラッド1 m、背面シニラッド1 m の間回に近接して開

理量 6、7が設けられている。前回シュラッド1 4と間定量 6、質点シュラッド1 6と固定量 7と の間には個階 8。9、機能等 10。11が形成すれている。

本典明の目的は、極めて簡単を構造化よりやヤビテーションの発生を防ぎやヤビテーションによる概念を防止することのできる違心羽皮率を提供することにある。

キャピテーションは、羽城早入口付近の命圧が

成水の産星だ打芯する貨和基金圧力付近に終下す ると見生することが知られている。使つて、消費 **基人口付近の舒王を高めることだよりャヤビナー** ションの勇生を好ぐらとがてきる。本典男では、 羽を高シエラク ド内に温達孔を設け、 この道道孔 を通して羽根草だよつて昇圧された足水の一部を 羽根三人口に追いて羽根三人口の野圧を上昇をせ サイビテーションの発生を切どりとするものでも

以下、本発明の長海内を高る間~裏7歳につい て反列する。無1回、無2回と同一部分には何一 符号を付して裁判を省略する。第3節、第4節は 本発明の腐1美元代を示し、前衛シュラウド18 内に通過孔13を設け、間崎8と引使率入口器と を重要る達している。 このため、ポンプの食込圧 が低くさつても、羽枝草によつて昇圧された最水 の一番を離婚まから羽根軍人口に追いて羽根軍人 口の静圧を上昇させるので、キャピテーションは 発生せずキャビナーションによる温文も発生しな い。従つて曲初のポンプ性絶が維持される。

第1回は従来の途心羽後草を具備する途心ボン ブの脅威薬品、第2回は第1回の違心羽を草だ生 プるキャピナーションを示す羽橋車正面間、 高る 型は不発明の高1英雄病の返心羽破草と具備する 進心ポンプの貨所面包、第6回は第3回の羽接草 正南思、高5回。黒6回。黒7回はそれぞれ不発 明の第2英階例、第3英幾例、第4英幾例の進心 羽を耳を具備する遠心ギンブの脅威菌型である。 18一首道ジエラウド、18一県後、18一管庫 シエラクド、8、8一度間、10、11一種産事。 13, 14, 15, 16-選通孔。

代理人 井里士 海田井

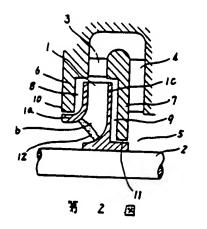
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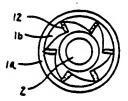
高 5 間は本発明の高 2 実現界を示し、自選シュ ラクド18円に羽破18に向かり連連孔14を設 け、網線器10と羽根早入口器とを掲載している。 とのように選択するととによつて第1男為何によ り異明したものと同じ効果を得ることができるの はもちろん、遠遠孔16からの皮水が皮れを圧す ととギタなくなる。

寒 6 間は本義明の無 3 実用何を示し、背面シュ タクド18円に通道孔18を設け、維局8と羽根 京人口部とを導通している。また、高7回は不発 男の黒4英雄何を示し、背道シュラウド10円に 進油孔16を設け、北端8と羽根早人口部とを導 達している。とのようだ異点することだよつて異 1 実施例により裁例したものと及び向じ効果を得 ることがてまる。

本角男によれば、ポンプの食込圧が低くなつて も、羽根耳入口の身圧を上昇させることができる ので、キャピナーションは発生せずキャピナーシ ヨンによる意文を防止できる。

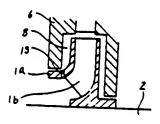
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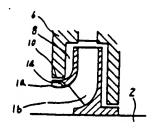




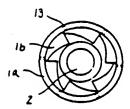
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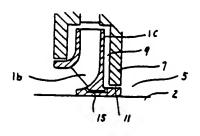




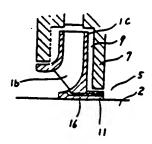
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